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American School
of Classical Studies
in Rome

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGING
COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES IN ROME

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America :

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit the following report in behalf of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome for the year ending August 31, 1900, and to lay before you with it the report of the Director of the School for the same period.

The abundant and self-sacrificing labors of the late Chairman of the Managing Committee, Professor Hale, are witnessed in the success that has attended the School thus far in its career, and have been testified to by the hearty regret of the entire Committee in assenting to his withdrawal from the chairmanship, and by the resolution passed on that occasion. Professor Warren, who was elected to fill the vacancy, felt unable to discharge the duties of that office on account of the pressure of work incidental to his first year in a new place, and by a personal arrangement between him and the Acting Chairman, the latter was delegated to undertake the full responsibility of the Chairmanship. I have been able, however, to have the benefit of his advice in all the important matters that have come up for adjustment throughout the year.

But few changes have occurred in the personnel of the Managing Committee during the year. General William F. Draper ceased to be a member of the Committee on resigning the position of Ambassador of the United States at the court of

Italy. His generosity and kindness to the School in both his private and official capacity have been most marked, and have been warmly recognized by the Directors who have served during his residence in Rome. Professor Kirby F. Smith has been elected to represent Johns Hopkins University as a coöperating institution. That University was left without representation by the removal of Professor Warren to Harvard University. Professor Karl P. Harrington becomes a member of the Managing Committee to represent the University of Maine, and Professor John C. Rolfe takes Professor Kelsey's place during the absence of the latter in Rome.

To the list of coöperating colleges, as published in the last Bulletin, the University of Maine has been added by vote of its Board of Trustees. This accession is doubly welcome for the presage that it gives of the growth of interest in classical studies, even in institutions which formerly made no provision for such work. The Berkeley Divinity School, of Middletown, Conn., and the General Theological Seminary, of New York City, have joined the number of Divinity Schools coöperating in the maintenance of the Fellowship in Christian Archaeology. It is much to be hoped that a sufficient number of other Schools may be added to the list to relieve us from the necessity of drawing on our general funds for the support of this fellowship; but the matter came into my hands so late in the year that I have no further progress in that desired direction to report at this time.

The report of the Director gives an outline of the work that has been done in the School during the past year, and an account of other arrangements that have been made in matters of importance and interest to friends of the School. I may, therefore, be spared comment on these matters in this present report.

The most important part of the work carried on in this country is, and must of necessity for some time continue to be, that connected with the finances of the School. The successful work done by Mr. Norton during the summer of 1899 in solicit-

ing contributions toward the endowment fund was mentioned in the report of Professor Hale submitted to you one year ago. That work has been continued through the year under the direction of Professor West, and, in accordance with the invitation of the Managing Committee, Mr. Norton returned to America in July, 1900, to take up once more the task of which such an admirable beginning had been made. He expects to return to Rome before the Christmas recess, leaving the work of the School in the meantime under the energetic and experienced direction of Professor Kelsey, who is to serve as Professor of Latin for the year 1900-01. It is too early to report what advance has been made during this campaign in the matter of subscriptions, but it is sure to be enough to be a source of much encouragement for the future. And encouragement is certainly welcome in all enterprises of this sort, and in ours at no time more than at the present. The financial statement which appears in the same Supplement to the JOURNAL in which this report is to be printed shows with clearness the relation of income to expenditure during the past year. In the way of comment upon its figures I need to say only that there has been a great shrinkage in almost all the sources of income that were supposed to be assured for the year just completed, and this striking shrinkage has not been made up by the active efforts of members of the Managing Committee to raise funds to meet the current expenses of the School. It is not to be wondered at that those who had wearied themselves and their friends for four years and more in the efforts necessary to get the School started should desire a reasonable vacation from such labors. But the result of such a cessation from activity is evident. It is only institutions of long standing and established reputation that can wait for the public to shower beneficence upon them. If the School is to live, it can be only by every one of its friends putting forth his utmost efforts each year, with all the faithfulness and regularity of persistent enthusiasm and conviction, to get money into its treasury.

The total appropriations for the year 1899-1900 amounted to

\$9405, not reckoning therein the stipend of the fellowship which is maintained by the Archaeological Institute. The increase in this sum over the amount appropriated for the years immediately preceding it may be substantially accounted for by the fact that with the appointment of a Director for a term of five years, the single item of his salary was of necessity increased by the sum of \$1500. It is difficult to see how any of the appropriations made for the past year could have been substantially reduced without making such changes in the conduct of the School as the Managing Committee was apparently not disposed to favor. Yet for the year 1900-01 the appropriations have been reduced to \$8770 as a maximum, distributed as follows: Salary of Director, \$2500; Salary of Professor, \$1000; Other instruction, \$250; Fellowship in Classical Archaeology, \$600; Fellowship in Christian Archaeology, \$500; Books, periodicals, and binding, \$500; Rent, \$1800; Heat and light, \$125; Service, \$125; Storage of casts, \$55; Director's office expenses, \$25; Printing (including \$800 toward the cost of the *JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTE*), \$850; Treasurer's clerk, \$100; Treasurer's office expenses, \$15; Chairman's expenses, \$150; Miscellaneous expenses in Italy, \$75; Miscellaneous expenses in America, \$100.

On this budget it should be further remarked that the understanding is that only \$200 shall be expended for books, periodicals, and binding, unless the Executive Committee shall deem the full expenditure of \$500 justified by an improved state of the treasury; and furthermore, with the full approval of the Director, no expense is to be incurred by the treasury for an excursion to Greece during the year to come.

It will be some time before any considerable amount of the money subscribed toward the beginnings of an endowment fund will actually be paid into the treasurer's hands; and by far the major part of the subscriptions secured the past year are conditioned upon the full amount of \$100,000 being reached. This condition may be waived by some of the subscribers, in order to allow us to enjoy at once the benefit of

their benevolence. But meanwhile the estimated income falls far below the estimated expenses. The pressing necessity of raising more money is too evident to need further comment, and can be met only by the help of every interested person.

The most important action of the Managing Committee at its meeting in May consisted in making a thorough revision of the Regulations. The amended code has already been put into the hands of each member of the Committee, and is published with this report in the Supplement to the JOURNAL. The changes, though many, are not at all radical. They consist for the most part in securing greater precision and harmony of statement, and in the incorporation into the Regulations of the body of precedents and practices that have grown up during the five years of the Committee's history, or have been determined by special votes. We can now, for example, legally teach in the Roman School the history of Greek art, and not simply of Roman and Etruscan art; we can give instruction in Greek palaeography, as well as in Latin, in the city where, of all the world, Greek palaeography can best be taught. The School year is now made to extend from the fifteenth day of October to the first day of July, and some of the regulations concerning the leave of absence of students have been adjusted in a more satisfactory way. The number of the Executive Committee is increased, as an experiment, from nine to eleven, that we may have the benefit, in the more thorough and detailed consideration of the interests of the School, of the wisdom and experience of a somewhat more widely representative body of men. A fellow in Classical Archaeology may now reasonably expect reappointment for a second year, and that without reëxamination, if his work during the first year of his fellowship has been satisfactory; but at least one fellowship in Classical Archaeology will be vacated at the end of each year. A board of seven Trustees is constituted, to whose administration the property and invested funds of the School are to be committed.

To the sincere and great regret of every member of the

Committee, and of none more than of the Acting Chairman, Professor Warren considered it impossible for him, on account of the continued pressure of other duties, to accept the Chairmanship for another year. The officers elected for the year 1900-01 are as follows: Chairman, Professor Merrill, of Wesleyan University; Secretary, Professor Platner, of Western Reserve University; Treasurer, Mr. Cuyler, of New York city; additional members of the Executive Committee, Professor Bennett, of Cornell University; Professor Gudeman, of the University of Pennsylvania; Professor Hale, of the University of Chicago; Professor Peck, of Yale University; Professor Warren, of Harvard University; and Professor West, of Princeton University.

The Committee on Fellowships remains the same as during the last year, — Professor Smith, of Harvard University (Chairman); Professor Marquand, of Princeton University; and Professor Egbert, of Columbia University.

The newly appointed Board of Trustees consists of the Chairman and Treasurer of the Managing Committee, *ex officio*; and of Messrs. Robert Bacon and James H. Hyde, of New York city; Elliot C. Lee, of Boston; Clement Newbold, of Philadelphia; and Thomas Thacher, of New York city.

Professor Abbott, of the University of Chicago, had already been appointed Professor of Latin in the School for the year 1901-02. Appointments were made for the succeeding two years as follows: for 1902-03, Professor Bennett, of Cornell University; for 1903-04, Professor Egbert, of Columbia University.

Professor Frothingham's elaborate monograph on the Arch at Beneventum was reported as nearly ready for publication. Its appearance will be greeted with great interest by archaeologists and historians everywhere.

It is much to be desired that the members of the Managing Committee and of the Institute should do their best to further the sale of casts of the Beneventum Arch, the moulds of which are in the possession of the School. The value and the acces-

sibility of these carefully prepared reproductions of the best arch-reliefs of Roman antiquity are not likely to be well enough known. A new and attractive illustrated catalogue of the casts offered for sale by the School has been printed, and copies can be had on application to the Chairman, or to the Director of the School, by all persons likely to be interested in the purchase of casts. It is much to be regretted that the small size of the edition, and the expense of its preparation, preclude the general distribution of the catalogue. Excellent photographs of the finest reliefs on the Arch are offered for sale by the School (see the advertisement on p. 162 of this Supplement).

The number of candidates for the fellowships offered by the School is not so large as might be desired. Five candidates competed for the fellowships in Classical Archaeology for the year 1900-01, and only one for the fellowship in Christian Archaeology. The latter candidate, however, made such an excellent showing in the examinations that the Committee on Fellowships was fully satisfied of his fitness for the appointment. The award of fellowships for the year 1900-01 is as follows: Fellows in Classical Archaeology, Mr. George Henry Allen, A.B. (1898) and A.M. (1899), of the University of Michigan, assistant instructor in Latin in that university at the time of his appointment, and Miss Mabel Douglass Reid, A.B. (1900), of Cornell University; Fellow in Christian Archaeology, Mr. Charles Rufus Morey, A.B. (1899), of the University of Michigan, and during the year just past a graduate student in that university.

The report from Professor Kelsey concerning the opening of the School work in Rome, on October 15, 1900, shows twenty-four students in regular attendance for the year 1900-01, of whom fifteen are men. The previous preparation of these students appears, for the most part, to be excellent; and the number is much larger than that of members of either of the two affiliated Schools during any previous year. Indeed, the number of the students is in itself a source of some embar-

rassment, in that the library and study-room accommodations in the present School building are so limited, and that any decided increase in the number of students in attendance at out-of-door or museum demonstrations or lectures introduces some awkward complications. Yet we certainly are not ready to limit the number of students, provided their previous preparation for the work in Rome is sufficient. It was to be expected that this problem, rather than that of numbers, would be the perplexing one during the early years of the School. And it is still likely to be troublesome, though each year will doubtless bring improvement in this particular, both from the increase in the amount of instruction in archaeological studies and in the *Hilfswissenschaften* offered by our American universities and colleges, and from the fuller appreciation on the part of prospective students of what study in Rome ought to mean and to presume. But the increase in the opportunities for proper preparation, and at the same time the increase in the number of applicants for admission to the School, leads me to raise the question whether the time is not close at hand when it will be practicable and advisable, if not necessary, to put into practice the suggestion made in the report of the Director of the School during the year 1897-98, — Professor Smith, of Harvard University, — to the effect that some specific preparation, such as might be tested by examination, should be required of all candidates for regular membership in the School. There would still be an opportunity to admit special students of proper qualifications, but the instructors in the School might then be freed from giving lectures in such rudimentary matters as might just as well be learned in America, and the total efficiency of their work would be much increased. This is not the place for the elaboration of details of such a scheme of examinations for admission to regular standing as I have mentioned, but I shall hope to be able to put some further suggestions before the Managing Committee at its next annual meeting.

In my own opinion the systematic visiting and inspection of archaeological sites in Italy and in the countries immediately

adjacent ought to be made at once a much more thoroughly organized and regularly carried out department of the work of the School than has thus far seemed possible. It ought not to be necessary for the faculty of the School in Rome to engineer and conduct personally any tour of Greece or of Greek lands. That might far better be done by some practicable system of mutual accommodation and exchange between the two allied Schools. Our students should be encouraged and urged to make at least a brief survey of the most important sites of Greek civilization, but that should be under the management of the faculty of the School at Athens. Sicily and the Italian mainland are, however, properly our field; and an outline survey of these regions ought to be made available for the students of the School at Athens, under the management and direction of the School in Rome. And these supplementary tours should by no means be treated as merely an exchange of courtesies on the part of the two Schools as independent bodies. They should rather be considered a regular and essential part of their work as closely related institutions, and provided for as systematically and ungrudgingly as any other part of their proper tasks. On the part of the School in Rome, such a system of carefully organized peripatetic instruction in the country as I greatly desire to see put into speedy effect can be carried out only by relieving the instructors of the necessity of so much formal lecture-work as they have felt bound to give in the past; but I believe that the gain in proper grounding and orientation and enthusiasm, on the part of the students, would be so great as to justify fully the change in method.

ELMER TRUESDELL MERRILL,
Acting Chairman.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY,
November 10, 1900.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

1899-1900

To the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome :

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to present herewith a report of my management of the School in Rome during the first year of my Directorship. Our work began on October 16. As usual the first days were spent arranging plans with the students.

Professor Platner, who had been in Rome since September 26, gave the instruction in palaeography and epigraphy. Until December 18 he held two palaeographical exercises each week, the work being divided into lectures on the general subject, the reading of facsimiles, and collation in the Vatican library. Owing to the rules of the Vatican, it was found impracticable for the women-students to share in the collation of manuscripts in that collection. Special work in palaeography was done as follows :

Mr. Washburn was engaged chiefly in the revision of previous collations of the manuscripts of Catullus, for Professor Hale.

Mr. Foster continued the work begun two years ago by Professor Smith on Suetonius, and collated Codex Vaticanus 1680.

Mr. Woodman, in a similar manner, collated Cod. Vat. 7310.

Mr. Sober collated Cod. Urbinas 322 of Cicero's Letters to Atticus.

Mr. Kellogg studied and collated (*a*) Cod. Vat. 3353,—a fifteenth or sixteenth century manuscript of the *Curiosum* : (*b*) Cod. Ottob. 1196 and 1507, which were indexed under *Gnossius* and which while following the P V tradition have marginal readings of the G B class : (*c*) Cod. Ottob. 2834 of Lucretius. This was unindexed, is of the fifteenth century,

belonging to the class *Italici*, and is of no special value: (d) Cod. Ottob. 1982 of Catullus, of the fifteenth century and unindexed. This manuscript shows certain peculiarities, but of how great value it is, has not as yet been decided.

Professor Platner recommends that the working apparatus of our palaeographical department be increased as rapidly as possible, and this is especially necessary in view of the rapidly increasing numbers of our students. Not to speak of important palaeographical works that are entirely unrepresented on our shelves, we need several copies, instead of a single copy, of each of the more important collections of facsimiles, in order to carry on in any effective way our elementary course of instruction in palaeography.

From January 8 to March 15 Professor Platner gave two or three exercises a week in epigraphy. Lectures were given in the School, and demonstrations before the inscriptions in the museums.

To the foregoing remarks, which I have taken in large part from Professor Platner's own report, I desire to add the suggestion that as soon as possible work in Greek Palaeography shall be recognized as a regular part of the School curriculum. The resources of Rome in this direction are too valuable to be neglected.

Until the New Year I lectured on the topography of the city, always on the sites themselves, trying to avoid the ground covered by Professor Hülsen, who, as in previous years, courteously allowed our students to attend his lectures—a privilege of which they were much pleased to avail themselves. In discussing the topography of Rome I endeavored to give the students an understanding also of the principles of Roman architecture.

From New Year's until we left for Greece on March 20, I lectured on Greek, Roman, and Etruscan art, illustrating my remarks by the examples of sculpture, painting, and vases that are contained in the museums of Rome. These lectures were continued on our return from Greece and Pompeii.

The students numbered fifteen. They were Messrs. Foster, Kellogg, Lowrie, O'Connor, Showerman, Sober (whose premature death this summer all who knew him deeply deplore), Washburn, Woodman, and Misses Bishop, Bruce, Farrant, Freeman, Lippmann, Robinson, and Winslow. They were all assiduous in their work, and notwithstanding a good deal of ill health worked well. Mr. Showerman, who holds an appointment in the University of Wisconsin, completed an excellent paper, begun last year, on the worship of Cybele. Mr. O'Connor investigated certain topographical problems. Mr. Kellogg (an instructor in Yale University) was employed not only on manuscripts in the Vatican, but also on topographical drawings by Ligorio. Mr. Lowrie was engaged in writing a book on Christian archaeology. The work of Messrs. Foster, Washburn, and Woodman has already been described.

Besides the lectures given by Professor Platner and myself, the Curator of the Numismatic Cabinet of the Vatican, Cav. Serafini, gave us twelve long and excellent lectures on Roman coins. Cav. Marucchi also made four learned demonstrations in the Catacombs, and during the early days of May, Professor Mau lectured for a week in Pompeii.

It did not seem wise to either Professor Platner or myself to hold any "open meetings." It is not an uncommon opinion that such meetings are apt to be held too frequently. Furthermore, the time of both of us was so fully occupied in attending to the demands of the students and of the School that we did not see our way to preparing papers to the reading of which it would have been reasonable to invite the scholars residing in Rome. There was the possibility that some of the students might be able to prepare papers of value, but none of them felt strongly impelled in this direction. It is quite certain that until the students form the habit of staying in Rome for at least two years, it will be uncommon to find any of them capable of writing papers of sufficiently high standard to make the public reading of them advisable.

If, however, both the Fellows, for example, were appointed

for two years, they would in all likelihood, before their second year in Rome was completed, have discovered facts of sufficient interest to make the public notification of them desirable. The chief reason for appointing the Fellows for two years is that if they are of such promise that they are worth supporting free of charge, they are worth educating thoroughly well; and no one doubts that the interests of Rome are so manifold that it is impossible to master them in one year. Then, too, were they sure of spending two years in Rome, they would be able to visit Greece for a period long enough to enable them to give the needful rounding off and completion to their Roman studies. For example, Greek epigraphy must be studied in Athens; and though it might be well to give lectures in Rome on this subject, still the student of Greek epigraphy must certainly spend a considerable time in Greece. Another point that should not be overlooked is that during the second year the Fellows would be able to give a certain amount of instruction to the less experienced students which would be of great value to the Fellows in preparation for their future work in America.

The system of possible reappointment for one of the two Fellows in Archaeology which was adopted last spring is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, but it is not enough.

But though we held no "open meetings," we arranged for several lectures by distinguished resident or travelling scholars. Comm. Boni spoke twice about the excavations which he had conducted with remarkable skill and success in the Forum; Mr. Hogarth, Director of the British School at Athens, spoke of excavations in Crete; Professor Emerton of Harvard on the College of Cardinals; and Professor Hülsen of the early inscribed shaft found near the so-called 'Tomb of Romulus.'

It is plain that we shall soon be forced by the growth of the School, if for no other reason, to change our quarters. Even the increase in the library will soon compel a change of residence. With this necessity in view Professor Platner and I have looked at various houses and plots of ground. We

have found one building that would be, in many respects, ideally good. It would cost, with the land surrounding it, about \$100,000. I do not see whence this money is to come. Erecting a special building, as was done by the School at Athens, is difficult because of the high and constantly increasing price of any suitable site. Until some wealthy patron of the School reveals himself we must struggle along as best we can. The discomfort of the present dwelling is of little consequence, but it is disappointing to have the work of the School seriously hampered by unsuitable quarters. As for sites where a building could be placed, there are several which would be more healthy, less noisy, and not so far from the centres of work as the present house; and there is no doubt that the work done by the students will improve when they can have, as in the American and British Schools at Athens, cheerful rooms for meeting and working. That they should be provided with bedrooms, as at Athens, is by no means necessary. Rome is a city where such rooms as students desire are easily found, and there are distinct advantages gained by not shutting the students up too much in the School. If they fall into the habit of living most of their time at the School, they will be apt not to learn the language of the country and not to mix much with foreign students.

The terms have been changed on which the building at present occupied by the School is rented. I found, on inquiry, that of the 10,000 lire paid by the School for rent, 5800 went for the building and for the stable which is annexed, and 4200 for rent of furniture. The second item seemed, considering all the circumstances, exorbitant; and it did not seem sensible to pay for a stable that was used by others. A stable in Rome is an asset of considerable value. The lawyer in charge of letting the property demanded, when the time came for renewing the contract, an increase of rent, and I threw up the lease. I subsequently hired the house and stable unfurnished, from the agent of the owner, for 5800 lire. It will probably be possible to get from 600 to 800 lire rent for the stable, so

there will be some 5000 lire to spend for furniture. It will take much more than this to furnish the School properly, and this money must be raised; but the furniture will be ours.

The library has grown rapidly this year, and its value has been appreciated by many travelling students. It is unfortunate that there is no further gift to report, such as that of Mr. Stillman two years ago and of Mr. Horace White last year. There are still very serious gaps in the shelves, especially in the files of the magazines; some magazines (such as the *Archaeologische Zeitung*) we lack entirely, others (such as the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*) we have only in part. Then, too, the British Museum catalogues of coins ought to be owned by us, but we have not been able to afford them. The ancient authors are fairly well represented, but in most cases by single editions. There are many special editions that would be valuable additions to our resources. Considering the narrowness of the field covered by our work, the library is distinctly good; but it might become very much better in a short space of time if we could bring its needs to the attention of the large number of people in our country who are interested in classical and archaeological studies, and who could give us the means to add to our present collection.

Besides the library, it would be well to consider the advisability of gradually gathering other collections in the School for the use of the students. One year ago Dr. Charles most kindly gave us his collection of Etruscan antiquities, and Mr. Alden Sampson left on loan at the School many valuable specimens of marbles. As in the School at Athens, the Roman students will, in days to come, pick up single objects of archaeological value which they may like to give the School if there is any proper way of keeping them. Furthermore, had we a collection of coins, it would not be absolutely necessary, as it is now, to depend solely on those not officially connected with the School for instruction in numismatics; though under no circumstances would it be wise not to avail ourselves of Cav. Serafini's funds of knowledge.

Besides the work in Rome, the students, as in previous years, spent some weeks in Greece and at Pompeii. In Greece much the same plan was pursued as last year. The chief excavations and sites were seen and the museums of Athens carefully studied. Lectures by Professor Dörpfeld were attended, and Mr. Bosanquet, the acting director of the British School, gave us a most instructive talk on *lekythoi*. Many trips were made, and four of the students were given the privilege by Professor Ernest Gardner of joining his trip through the islands. I myself joined this trip for a short time, and then went into Asia Minor with the intention of prospecting the territory for future archaeological journeys to be made by the students. The action of the Managing Committee last May, in regard to these journeys to Greece, has rendered my trip partially futile; but I acquired considerable information, which will, I trust, be found useful in coming years to many students.

Trips to Greece, to Sardinia, to Egypt, or to other similar places, are of immense value to the students; but while they spend but a single year in Italy, it would not be wise to urge them to undertake more than one; nor would it be possible for the two resident instructors in the School to manage more than two such trips; and they require a good deal of management. Perhaps when the Faculty of the School has been increased, as it must be if the growing numbers of students are to be adequately guided in their work, these trips can be more scientifically managed than heretofore. It seems as though it might be possible to devise some system similar to that of the *privat-docent* in Germany, by which some of our younger scholars might be induced to undertake work of instruction in the School. In this way its usefulness would be much increased.

Such, gentlemen, have been the events of the year. They are in no special manner noteworthy, but they strengthen the conviction that the School is well started, and is growing stronger each successive year.

Before closing, it gives me pleasure to express the appreciation felt by the officers and students of the School of the unfailing

friendliness and courtesy of the Secretaries of the German Institute. In General Draper, the late Ambassador of the United States, the School has had a supporter from whom it was a pleasure to ask assistance. All who know Professor Platner are aware that I have been very fortunate in having him for friend, colleague, and adviser.

RICHARD NORTON, *Director*.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
October 15, 1900.